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AMUSEMENTS.

English's-"Fantasma" To-Night. The Hanlons for many years have had a monopoly of the entertainments which are, perhaps, best described as pantomimic spectacles. They have had imitators, but none who have succeeded. The great reputation of the Hanlons, their fertility of invention, their vast experience, their skill in making and using startling mechanical effects, their originality in forming artistic and beautiful stage pictures, their individual cleverness in directing and managing a play in which hundreds of actors are used, and their great income, which is the legitimate result of the reputation they have now, make it impossible for any one else to successfully compete with them in their chosen field of work. The style of entertainment they offer is distinctly their own, and it is of a most interesting and entertaining character. "Fatasma" has always been a great success here, as well as in other large cities, and the Hanlons' word may be safely taken for fact when they announce that in its present form the great spectacle is better and more pleasing than ever before. "Fantasma" appeals alike to old and young. "Fantasma" cpens to-night at English's, continuing three nights, with a Wednesday matinee.

Grand-Warde-James Tuesday. Frederick Warde and Louis James will make their first appearance in this city since they joined fortunes, at the Grand Opera House on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, in a revival of "Francesca da Rimini," the late Lawrence Barrett's first great individual success. These actors have attracted a great deal of attention within the last few years by the character of their productions and the excellence of their performances, and have been the recipients of unlimited praise from the press. It is exquisitely written and sumptuously mounted, and will be admirably presented. In its robust herolsm, in its swift action, in its playful comedy and in its terrible and sanguinary denouement it offers a rich field for effective dramatic work, an opportunity which neither Mr. James nor Mr. Warde nor the others less prominently figuring in the cast are slow to take advantage of. It will be a notable performance and one of the season's events.

Park-"Blacklisted" To-Day. The old, old story of love, intrigue, manliness and villainy strangely commingled, and the intensely interesting story of the and persistent conflict between money and muscle capital will be retold at the Park Theater this afternoon, to-night and until Thursday, under the title "Blacklisted," interpreted by a company of players managed by Frank Beresford. "Black-listed" is a melodrama, and, judged by its class, it possesses elements which, when handled properly, are intensely interesting. The plot is well drawn and the moral sound. There is enough humor to temper the sensational features. The scenery is re-alistic and effective. It will be succeeded on Thursday by J. E. Toole in "Killarney and the Rhine."

Pauline Hall's Coming Thursday. Pauline Hall promises on the occasion of her coming visit to the Grand Opera House, opening for three nights next Thursday evening. Dec. 20, an entertainment of a novel nature. On that date she produces a new work from the pen of Harry Paulton, the author of "Erminie" and "Niobe." entitled "Dorcas," which is described as a "comedy opera." "Dorcas" is in three acts, and the music is said to be tunefu and dainty and the libretto is bright and crisp. In Miss Hall's supporting company are a number of favorites in the world of light opera.

Empire-Bob Fitzsimmons.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the middle-weight champion, who is to fight Corbett, is at the head of the company that will appear at the Empire all this week, beginning today with a matinee. Fitzsimmons has been received by crowded houses while en tour. the natural curiosity of people to see the man who has challenged the champion causing heavy attendance wherever he appears. The fighter is supported by a capable company, including the Fitzgibbons family, four in number, who make their first appearance here. Burt Fitzglobons is the youngest comedian on the stage. Gordon and Lick are clever musical comedians, William E. Whittle, ventriloquist, makes his first appearance in this city. Nellie Rheumatism is primarily caused by acid-franklyn will entertain with the latest hits ity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla puri-of the day. Barron and Forrest appear in fles the blood, and thus cures the disease.

their descriptive specialty, John R. Harty as the juggling waiter is well known to the patrons of the Empire, as are also Hawley and Doyle. Van Leer and Barton have a "knock-about" act. Joe Hardman, in a humorous monologue, is also with the company.

Notes of the Stage. The "Black Patti" is coming to English's Saturday night with a concert com-

Eddle Foy's superb production, "Off the Earth," will be seen at English's next Monday for four nights and a Christmas

"Lady Reckless," which Kate Claxton and Janauschek produced in Boston, is to be made a companion piece to "The Two Orphans" on their tour

For Christmas week the Park offers "A Flag of Truce" and Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys," thus dividing the week between melodrama and bright comedy. The Clio Dramatic Club will present "Kiss in the Dark" and "Among the Breakers" at St. Joseph's Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, for the benefit of the hall fund. E. H. Sothern and his company have broken a bottle of champagne over Paul M. Potter's play, "The Victoria Cross," and given it a funeral, It is not to be acted

For Fanny Davenport's magnificent production of Sardou's "Gismonda" at the Fifth-avenue Theater, New York, William Furst has composed "The Falconer's Chorus," "The Angelus," "The Harvester's Chorus," a serenade and several other me-

The company which Mr. Beerbohm Tree will bring with him to this country next month will include Miss Lily Hanbury, Mr. Henry Nevilly, Mr. Lionel Brough, the comedian, who was here with Miss Violet Cameron; Mr. C. M. Hallard, Mr. Herbert Ross and Mr. J. Nutcombe Gould.

Modjeska's agent has offered to Forbes Robertson, the English actor, the position of leading man in Modjeska's company during that actress's American tour next season. Mr. Robertson will accept the offer, unless he has a theater of his own in London in the fall, as now seems likely. Mile. Nellie Lerasseur, a Parisian dancer, has arrived in New York, and will make her debut before the holidays in a terpsichorean novelty entitled "Le Feu Follet," in which, it is said, she introduces some startling fire, light and electrical effects, all of which are entirely new. She is under the management of Robert Grau.

It is noteworthy, as indicating the power and volume of Signor Tamagno's voice, that while singing a duet with Mile. Drog—a singer with a by no means weak voice—in "Aida," at the Metropolitan Opera House, last week, Tamagno seemed to be singing a solo. The soprano's voice was not even audible in the third row of the orchestra. Rehearsals of the "District Attorney," by Harrison Grey Fiske and Charles Klein, are to begin soon at the American Theater, York, where it will follow Wilson Bar rett shortly. Charles Klein, brother of lit tle Alfred Klein, of De Wolf Hopper's com-pany, is author of the libretto of Hopper's next year's opera, for which Sousa has

Charles Frohman has put nimself on record over h's signature with regard to Henry Arthur Jones's "The Masqueraders," which he has produced in New York. He sends out this statement: "The Masqueraders" is playing to the largest receipts that I have ever taken since the Empire Theater has been opened. The play has made the greatest sensation of any ever under my management." under my management."

Violet Melnotte, the lessee of the Trafalgar-square Theater, London, has written to
Della Fox with a view to Miss Fox's ap
pearance with a portion of her company in
England in the spring. Howard Paul has
forwarded to Miss Melnotte his opinion that
Miss Fox, Villa Knox, Paul Arthur and
Jefferson de Angeles would be exceedingly
attractive in "The Little Trooper" in London. The operette was sung there several
seasons ago, under another title, but it was
an inferior version with an indifferent cast. Sarah Bernhardt's newest freak-if re-port speaks truly-is calculated to inspire the great tragedienne's intending visitors with some alarm. In one of her reception rooms the furniture has been selected with a view to surprises, which may amuse the hostess, but not her victims. For instance, in a prominent position stands an armchair of the coziest description, inviting repose. Woe, however, to the unwary being
who seats him or herself therein, for a
smart tap on the head causes the intruder
to spring up again promptly. Another has
arms which close on the occupant, who is
powerless to stir until released.

"The Chieftain," a new comic opera by Sir Arthur Sullivan and F. C. Burnand, ed-itor of Punch, was produced last week at the Savoy Theater in London. The action of the opera is located in Spain, chiefly among a band of brigands, into whose hands several British tourists fall. The great feature of the opera is the delightful result with which Sir Arthur Sullivan has adapted Spanish musical effects. Some of the ballads and concerted pieces will live among his best comic opera work. Bur-nand's book, though amusing in parts, is rather thin, the composer completely dom-inating the situation throughout. Sir Ar-thur Sullivan conducted, and, with Mr. Burnand, was enthusiastically called at the

Sol Yewell, jr., formerly of this city, and well known in newspaper and theatrical circles as a writer and correspondent, is now attached to the executive staff of the Columbia Theater, Boston, one of the several metropolitan play houses under the management of Messrs. Rich, Harris and Charles Frohman, of New York and Boston. William Harris, of the above-named firm, is the well-remembered "Billy" Harris, of Bowman and Harris fame, who were such vaudeville favorites in this city twenty-five years ago, when variety enter-tainments first got a foothold here, on Court street and in the old Exchange Building, on North Illinois street, on the site occupied by the Y. M. C. A. Since then fortune has smiled on "Billy." Now he is one of the wealthy managers in the

FIRE IN JAPAN.

Hundreds of houses are often burned in the space of a few hours, and little or nothing can be done to stop the progress of the flames, especially on a windy day. If you except the roof, which is made of tiles, Japanese houses are built entirely of straw, wood, bamboo and paper. In the poorer district houses are packed close together, and therefore if one hap pens to catch fire sometimes the whole street is burned down with incredible rapidity, and the fire only stops at some open space where it cannot possibly spread further. It is not unusual in Tokio or some of the larger towns to hear of a thousand or even more, houses having been destroyed in an afternoon or during the night.

No one is more afraid of fire than the Japanese, and high ladders are post at short intervals all over the towns and in all the larger villages, on the top of which ladders watchman sits all night, and in case of fire rings a large bell hanging from the top. If rung at long intervals the fire is distant, and one need not worry one's self about turning out of one's fountangs; rung a little quicker the fire is not far, but there need be no apprehension; but if the bell is vigorously and quickly tolled, then you may as well say good-bye to your house, because in perhaps a few minutes it will be reduced to ashes. The Japanese are wonderful at turning out at all hours of the night, even for go-

ing to look at a fire, and men, women and children in the coldest nights in winter think nothing of walking five or six miles to go and look at a big blaze. If the fire happens to be near the excitement increases in proportion to the probability of one's house being burned down. You see people half scared and screaming, getting water wherever they can in pails, wash basins, tubs or anything they can lay hold of, and throwing it all over the woodwork, so as to diminish the chances of its catching fire. Then as the fire draws nearer, and the only water available has already been consumed, the process of saving what one can is put into practice. The amido, or wooden shutters, and the shojis, paper walls, are quickly taken down and brought into a safe place; the mats are lifted out of their places, and, with the few articles of furniture, are quickly removed; so that when the fire comes it only destroys the wooden frame of the house and the roofthat is all. It is seldom that life is lost in these fires, except sometimes when children or old people are unable to move, and, once surrounded by flames, they cannot be

reached and often perish. "Love and Life."

New York Evening Sun. It is well to have a philosophical mind even if you are a great painter. The various stories which have been circulated as to the final resting place of the picture "Love and Life," presented by Mr. Watts to the American nation, have not disturbed his calm, good temper. In reference to the report that the canvas is not to be hung in the White House, Mr. Watts says that it is a gallery picture and was never in-tended for a place where people live. In any case there is no vacant spot in the Executive Mansion where it could be displayed to advantage, all the walls being covered with portraits more or less good. The thing should go to one of the big public collections where it can be seen to advantage by everybody.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

(From the Bowen-Merrill Company.) S. B. McManus, of Lima, Ind., who has been an occasional contributor of verse to the Journal, issues, in dainty pamphlet form, a little collection of child poems called "Fot Would You Take for Me? and Nine or Ten Other Rhymes." They are pretty rhymes of a sort to please children as well as older readers. This unique preface is a feature of the little publication: "For a good spell back the public has clamored (three fellows to my personal knowledge have clamored, and all political enemies, too) to possess my gentle lyrics in book shape, and under strong pressure I have undertaken to appease this morbid craving with this mild, unassuming tome. My first intention was to dedicate it to myself-I needed this encouragement-but I saw right away that the honor and responsibility would be too great for one person with a cough to bear alone, and hence I have generously and judiciously shared them with the adult public. I hope this little stroke of policy will be appreciated. In case this infant volume meets with vehement success—that is, if it pays the cost of printing and string to tie it with—it will be followed in blinding rapidity by another book considerably more costly and forbidding. This compilation of genius comes very low, yet it is probably not worth the price asked, but I need the money." The price is 25 cents.

The Century Company has issued the bound volume of the Century Magazine for the six months from May, 1894, to October, 1894. In the way of fiction this volume includes Mrs. Burton Harrison's story of contemporary social problems and conditions, "A Bachelor Maid;" Mr. F. Marion Crawford's Bar Harbor idyl, "Love in Idleness;" Mr. John Fox, jr.'s tragic romance of a Kentucky feud, "A Cumberland Vendetta;" George Wharton Edward's vignettes of the northeastern sea coast, "P'tit Matinic' Monotones," and Thomas A. "P'tit Matinic' Monotones," and Thomas A. Janvier's farcical two-part story, "A Loan of Half-orphans," The more notable of the stort stories are: "A Gentleman Vagabond," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "Her Mother's Success," by Viola Roseboro; "Jake Stanwood's Gal," by Anna Fuller; "The Loosened Cord," by A. W. Drake; "The Magic Egg," by Frank R. Stockton; "Maverick," by Mary Hallock Foote; "Mr. Pate's Only Infirmity," by Richard Malcolm Johnston, and "Their Exits and Their Entrances," and "The Whirligig of Time," by George A. Hibbard. The volume contains many other good things of a more tains many other good things of a more serious character and many beautifui illus-

The lovers of Emily Dickinson's poems siderable number of her letters to friends have been collected and published under the title "Emily Dickinson's Letters." The letters are chiefly remarkable for their naturalness and their clear revelation of chareter. Some of them contain bits of verse,

of which the following is a sample: How happy is the little stone That rambles on the road alone, And doesn't care about careers, And exigencies never fears; Whose coat of elemental brown A passing universe put on; And independent as the sun, Associates, or glows alone, Fulfilling absolute decree In casual simplicity.

These bits of verse fit in well with the prose. The letters make two volumes of handy size. Cloth, \$2. Boston: Roberts

Aubrey Thomas De Vere is an Irish poet who has been little read in this country. He was born in 1814, and, if not still living, died within a few years past. "Selections from the Poems of Aubrey De Vere" contain extracts from some of his longer poems and many of his shorter ones complete. Of the qualities of his poetry it has been said, "Lyrical in verse, strong in style, mainly historical in theme, herold or spiritual in substance, above all placid, it stirs and tranquillizes the soul in the presence of lovely scenes and high actions." The poems in this volume are marked by elevation of thought, purity of conception and remarkable clearness and felicity of expression. A preface by George E. Woodberry gives a critical analysis of the supberry gives a critical analysis of the author's work, and one could wish it told comething about his personality and life. Iloth, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The perennial woman question is intelligently treated in "The New Womanhood," by James C. Fernald. If the author does not advance any particularly new ideas he treats the various phases of the question in a sympathetic, practical and helpful manner. The central thought of the work is that of woman as a home-maker. "It is not," says the author, "that she can do nothing else, but that she can do this as no other can. If she does not make home, home cannot be made. The world needs her there; her own heart calls her there.

• • The attempt to abolish the ideal home and keep the ideal woman is a predestined failure." There is an appreciative introduction by Marlon Harland. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The editor of the Great Commanders series did well in selecting Gen. Francis A. Walker to write the "Life of General Hancock." General Walker, himself a gallant oldier, and a member of Hancock's staff, had previously written the "History of the Second Army Corps," and had a general familiarity with military history and access to much interesting material. His life of Hancock is a fitting memorial of one of the best of the fighting generals developed during the civil war and a valuable contribution to the military history of the great struggle. There is a frontispiece portrait of of Houses to Burn.

Tokio Letter.

One of the quaintest sights in Japan is a fire. Hundreds of houses are a fire. Hundreds of houses are a fire.

Roberts Brothers publish "The World Beautiful," a collection of thoughtful essays on serious topics by Lilian Whiting: cloth, \$1; "A Child of the Age," a strong but rather morbid story by Francis Adams, cloth, \$1: "The Power of the Will, or Success," an earnest essay on the conduct of life, by H. R. Sharman, cloth, 50 cents; "Father Gander's Melodies for Mother Goose's Grandchildren," by Adelaide F. Samuels, a book of nursery rhymes with a picture for every verse—a delightful book for a little child—cloth, \$1,25.

The title of Capt. Charles King's latest novel is "Under Fire." Like all his previous stories, this one deals with army life, a field in which the author is very much at home, and has proved his ability to work to the entertainment of a large circle of readers. No American writer has succeeded better in portraying the realities and romance of military life than Captain King has, and "Under Fire" will probably be as popular as his previous works. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.25. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Tales of the Punjab," by Flora Annie Steele, is a collection of fables, folk-tales and legends current in India. The author has spent much time in that country and made a close study of local traditions and customs. These folk-tales were obtained directly from the common people, and their merit is not so much in their artistic construction or literary finish as in their fidelity to Oriental thought and expression The book is appropriately illustrated by . Lockwood Kipling and prettily bound Cloth, \$2. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A new edition of T. B. Aldrich's excellent "Story of a Bad Boy," is published. The first edition was published in 1869, a second in 1877 and now the third. In addition to the merits of the story this edition has admirable illustrations by A. B. Frost, whose skillful pencil brings before the eye the dramatic and interesting scenes so well de picted in the text. In paper, print and bind-ing the book is adapted for a holiday gift. Ornamental cloth, \$2. Houghton, Mifflin

"Stories from the Diary of a Doctor," by L. T. Meade and Dr. Clifford Halifax, contains an even dozen of short stories, some of which seem to have been written with a close observance of medical facts, while others evidently anticipate the achieve-ments of medical science. The stories themselves are readable and the illustrations are spirited and ciever. Cloth, \$1.25. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish a new edition of "Timothy's Quest," by Kate Douglas Wiggin. The story was first published in 1890, and this edition is intended specially for the holiday trade. It is illustrated by Mr. Oliver Herford, some of the designs being allegorical and others illustrative of the incidents of the story. The

trative of the incidents of the story. The book is carefully printed and bound in attractive style. Ornamental cloth, \$1.50.

"Harvard College," by George B. Hill, is a complete and comprehensive history of

the institution from its origin to recent times. The author, though an Englishman and Oxford University man, has evidently made a thorough study of the American institution and finds much to admire in its methods. The book possesses educational as well as historical interest, and its literary style is admirable. Cloth, \$2.25. New York:

Macmillan & Co. "By Reef and Palm," is the title of a small volume containing a dozen short stories by Louis Becke, of life and adventures among the South Pacific islands. The stories disclose some rough phases of sav-age life and loves, and have a strong flavor of realism. There is an introduction by the Earl of Pembroke, Cloth, \$1. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

Many critical readers have learned to look with interest for a new volume of essays by Agnes Repplier. The latest one bears the title, "In the Dozy Hours, and Other Papers." It contains an even score of essays written in the finished and instructive style for which the author is celebrated. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston. Houghton,

"A Deal in Denver," by Glibert Mc-Kendree, is the novelette in the current number of Tales from Town Topics. It is a cleverly done study of Wall-street methods and the commercial morals of that center of speculation, with just the ghost of a love story appearing in the course of it. Town Topics Publishing Company, New York.

"The Justification of Andrew Lebrun," by Frank Barrett, is a well-told story with a clever plot, in which an innocent man comes near being punished for the perpetration of a mysterious crime. The mystery and interest are maintained to the end. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

One of the few immortal books that were not born to die is "Robinson Crusoe." It will live as long as children continue to be born and learn to read. A new edition of it, with illustrations by Cruikshank, is issued by Macmillan & Co., New York. Cloth, 75 cents. "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is the

rather meaningless title of a volume of short stories by Ian Maclaren. There are seven of them, all stories of Scotch life, and abounding with Scotch humor and dialect. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. "When Molly Was Six," by Eliza Orne

White, is a delightful book of stories for little girls. The volume contains twelve short stories, one for each month in the year, prettily illustrated. Cloth, \$1. Houghton, Miffiin & Co. The holiday list of books for girls pub-

lished by the J. B. Lippincott Company includes "Two Girls," by Amy E. Blanchard, and "Olivia," by Mrs. Molesworth. Both are clean and wholesome stories. Cloth, \$1.25 each. Books Received.

"Saint and Sinner," by Fanny May. J. S. "At the Gate of Samaria," a novel by William J. Locke. Cloth, \$1. D. Appleton "Towards Utopia," a series of studies on social evolution, by "A Free Lance." Cleth, \$1. New York: D. A. Appleton & Co. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued "The Lady of Fort St. John," by Mary Hart-well Catherwood, in their Riverside paper

SUGAR TRUST IN PERIL.

The Cattlemen and Packers Combine to Repeal Discriminating Duties. Washington Special, in Chicago Post.

Word reaches here that the vast cattle interests of the West, representing
an invested capital of not less than \$500,00,000, are about to grapple in a deathlock
struggle with the Sugar Trust, and that
the direction of the fighting is to be lodged
with P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris and
Swift, the Chicago kings of the meat trade.
The United States is to be one battleground
and unless the programme miscarries the and unless the programme miscarries the encounter between these colossal interests will furnish the crowning sensation of the short session of Congress. Free sugar is a necessity to the free exportation of meat products to the great consuming mar-kets of Europe. The imposition of a duty on sugar was promptly met by the raising of an embargo against American beef by Germany and Denmark, and the spirit of retaliation is being encouraged by other foreign nations with menacing heartiness. The merits of this question have been pretty thoroughly aired and mention is only required in this connection to emphasize the point that Germany has indicated clear-y that she does not propose to recede from the position taken with regard to Amerean meats until the discrimination against the beet sugar interests of the German empire is removed. German commercial in-trigue is fanning the flame of hostility throughout Europe toward American meats, and a renewal of the old vindictive and genproducts on the part of the old world nations is not only threatened, but felt to be imminent. The American meat trade with foreign countries approximates \$150,000,000 a year and anything that threatens
this mighty business in a vital or important way instantly touches the pockets
of one of the most powerful and fighting combinations in existence

The cattle raisers are in a state of peretual warfare with the great packing comolnations, but when in the presence of a s at once formed and a united front presented. Therefore, the cattle raisers, the cattle killers and the meat distributors are he cause of irritation that is disturbing their established trade. The duty on sugar being that cause, they will bombard the

Nelson Morris, who has been abroad for several months, brings back word that the prejudice against American meats can only be removed by the repeal of the discriminating duty on sugar. Morris furnishes more meat supplies to the armies of Europe than any half dozen contractors in the world, and his relations with foreign governments are consequently recognized as being sufficiently close to give to his confidential communications on this subject almost the stamp official. He is in touch with the very heart of European inspiration -the money bags of all the principal nations of the old world. Morris has also caused the word to be passed down the line that if the discriminating sugar duty s removed he has authoritative ussurances that former harmonious relations with American meat exporters will be restored The conditions being thus squarely defined, a line of action was soon agreed upon. The details of the campaign have not been fully matured, but the general outlines have been, subject, of course, to modification. The purpose is to go at the Sugar Trust in the Senate at the first op-portunity, even at the risk of blocking all kinds of legislation and forcing an extraordinary session. The theory upon which this proposition is based is that the meat interests are of more importance than sugar, the Nicaragua canal appropriation or anything else that can come up, and that Congress must protect them. In this fight the meat men feel that they

can command the aggressive support of the Senators from every Western and Southern State and put up a combination that will be invincible. This is the first real danger that has menaced the Sugar Trust, It is vastly more serious than anything that has yet come up and is radically different from the stockobbling plays of the Havemyers and their pliant tools in and out of Congress. It means a determined play for practical leg-islation by practical men of influence and resources so comprehensive as to have really no limitation. Their plans have been discussed and agreed upon in the main outine, although with the greatest secrecy.

Washington to-day by more than a half lozen men. The truth of the story may be, and probably will be, vi, wously and vehemently denied, but such denials must be accepted as mere diplomatic evasions. Later events will demonstrate the truthfulness of the re-port. The hints that have leaked out about this fighting combination against sugar have already thrown the Havemyer gam-bling contingent into a condition of genuine alarm. They foreshadow a formidable attack from an unexpected quarter, and, with ten thousand cattle raisers working on the Senate and Nels Morris pounding them in Wall street the outlook is not

What is coming is not fully known in

pleasant. The Department of Agriculture may be relied upon to help the cattle men. Secretary Morton is a consistent thick and thin free-trader, and, besides, he is open in his condemnation of the Sugar Trust methods employed in the Senate last summer to blackmail concessions from the government. It is entirely safe to assume that he will lend the assistance and influence of his great department at any and all times to right the wrong. The commerce and agricultural committees of the Senate and House are largely Western and Southern in composition, and help from this quarter is also assured.

Literally Described. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"James Rafferty," said the mission Sun-day school teacher, "you may tell the class how the walls of Jericho were made to

CHRISTMAS MAGAZINES.

The Century celebrates Christmas with two or three poems and as many Madonnas. The remainder of the number is mainly taken up with Napoleonic literature and fiction. Short stories are contributed by Ruth McEnery Stuart, Sarah Orne Jewett, George A. Hibbard, Kate Chopin, Rudyard Kipling and Lucy S. Furman. Kipling's characters are horses and their conversation is made to be a very clever "take-off" of the ideas of Populists, Coxeyltes and other recent agitators, but as a piece of literary work is not up to his usual mark. His stories of animal life in India are marvelous for the vividness with which the personality of the beasts of the field and the jungle is set forth, but this tale lacks much of that element, the purpose to point a moral being too evident. Moreover, there are flaws in Mr. Kipling's American dialect. He has caught the Vermonter of New England well, but is less sure of his Kansas and Kentucky speech. Then, too, we have already enough dialect writers without adding a new one to the list. Miss Lucy Furman, an Indiana girl, whose name Lucy Furman, an Indiana girl, whose name has once or twice before appeared in the Century, has found a new subject for literary art in "The Floating Bethel," or boat of a river evangelist. Her sketch is very clever. Augustus DuBois asks and answers the question, "What Has Science to Do with Religion?" John W. Palmer writes of "Old Maryland Homes and Ways" and Eleonora Kinnicut tells of some Ways," and Eleonora Kinnicut tells of some of the things that American women have done and can do in politics, even without the voting privilege. -

The Quarterly Illustrator serves the double purpose of offering entertainment to all persons of artistic taste and of enabling those remote from art centers to keep in touch with the artistic thought of the day and to know what is being done by the workers in the field. While the miniature reproductions of paintings cannot, of course, afford the satisfaction that inspection of the original would, yet it conveys the idea the original would, yet it conveys the idea of the work as no verbal description can. Among the subjects in the current issue treated of by well-known writers and illustrated by artists equally well known are: "The Origin of the Type of the American Girl," "Grutzner's Smiling Monks," "A Glimpse of Parisian Art," "Picturesque Pennsylvania," "The Field for Aquarelles," "Some Characteristics of English Art," "The Requirements of Black and White," and "Old English Pottery and China in America." Published by Harry C. Jones, 92 Fifth avenue, New York. \$1 per year.

Special prominence is given in the present issue (3d quarter, 1894), of the Cyclopedic Review of Current History to the causes and significance of the war between Japan and China, the account of which is accompanied with a specially drawn map, the new United States tariff and the political campaign, the fatal illness of the Czar of Russia, the great upheavals in the world of labor, the repression of anarchy, the New York State constitutional convention, the Lexow investigation, the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, progress in medical science, astronomy, chemistry, and geographical exploration, and a review of the leading books of the quarter. The frontispiece is an admirable portrait of Dr. O. W. Holmes and is followed by a well-written sketch of his career. This periodical is a compact, concise and comprehensive review of the world's progress and forms an admirable and convenient work of reference. \$1.50 a year. Buffalo, N. Y. Garretson & Cox, publishers.

Kipling's versatile talent is shown in the December Scribner in a poem called "Mc-Andrew's Hymn," wherein he celebrates the virtues of a stern Scotch engineer of an ocean steamship and touches upon the debt owed to such faithful and skillful men and to the mechanism they care for-a debt owed, but seldom recognized or acknowledged by a light-minded public. It is a strong piece of work. An article by the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton relates to the young French artist, Emile Friant. George Frederick Watts, the celebrated English portrait painter, is the subject of an illustrated paper by Cosmo Monkhouse. H. C. Bunner tells in pleasing style how a certain New Jersey cross-country path was tain New Jersey cross-country path was made. Robert Grant, Walter Launt Palmer. Francis Lynde and Eva Wilder Mc-Glasson contribute short stories. The illustrations of the number are notably fine.

A magazine for children cannot well ignore Christmas in its December number, and St. Nicholas observes the occasion with several stories and poems of a holiday flavor. The Napoleon revival has reached this periodical also, and a serial story entitled "A Boy of the First Empire" makes young readers acquainted with the history of that period. Bound volume No. XXI of this magazine, in two parts, from November, 1893, to April, 1894, and from May, 1894, to October, 1894, has been issued in book form by the Century Company. It would be impossible within reasonable limits to enumerate the attractions of these volumes for young readers. They contain undeveloped mines of pleasure for the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to have a chance to explore them.
The price of the two volumes, handsomely bound in ornamental cloth, is \$4.

The Arena opens with a paper by Prof. Max Muller, giving his views of the significance of the world's parliament of religions, held last year. He regards it as one of the most memorable events in the history of the world and the most important part of the great Columbian exhibition, instead of a mere feature of an auxiliary department. In a paper by Count Leo Tolstol, on Guy de Maupassant, the French writer, whom he considers to have been a pro-found student of humanity, the story, "Une Vie." is classed as the best French novel, after Hugo's "Les Miserables." Heinrich Hensoldt relates a curious incident of Ceylonese life, which he calls "A Buddhistic Mystery." Rev. M. J. Savage discourses of the religion of Holmes's poems. Other papers, together with several stories and poems, make up an interesting number.

The issue of Harper's Young People for this week is a Christmas number and is decorated accordingly with a unique design in colors on its cover. Some dainty illustrations in colors of a pantomime drama are a feature. It is a publication in which children are always sure of finding instruction and entertainment. The bound volume for the year has just been issued by the publishers. The best series that can be obtained are there to be enjoyed from the first chapter to the last; and there are also the brightest of short stories, historical sketches, practical papers on a variety of interesting subjects, poems, letters and all the special features that, from week to week, delight young readers everywhere. There are several bushels of happiness in it for any child. The volume contains about 300 illustrations. Cloth, ornamental, \$3.50.

The Young People's Magazine is the title of a new monthly publication issued in Boston by the Eaton-Dunlap Company. The first number naturally devotes considerable space to Christmas literature, "The Christ Child in Art," "Santa Claus's Home," and "Ways of Christmas Giving" being among the contributions of this character. Other sketches, poems and stories are pleasing, and, with the illustrations and other excellent typographical features, go to make up an attractive initial number. \$1 per year.

The special features of the Review of Reviews include a character sketch of Mayorelect Sutro, of San Francisco, a tribute to the late Czar by Mr. Stead, an answer to the question how to reconcile France and Germany, a proposal to re-establish Olympic games, a paper on industrial agree-ments and conciliation by the Premier of South Australia, and an argument in favor of establishing more forest reserves. The regular departments of current events, cur-rent history, literature, etc., are well filled,

The American Youth is a handsomely printed weekly paper issued in Chicago by the Waif-saving Association. The typesetting and other mechanical work is done by the boys who are rescued from the streets, and they are thus fitted to earn an honest living. The literary features of the paper are good. Subscribers not only secure an excellent periodical for children, but aid in a good work. Price, \$1 per year.

The art of palmistry has reached such a point of dignity that it is thought worthy of a periodical devoted to it. The Palmist and Chirological Review is the journal of the Chirological Society of London, and contains a variety of lore relating to the interesting subject.

Mind and Hand, the literary organ of Indianapolis High School No. 2, announces with decision that it has come to stay. It is a very creditable publication.



THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

It Has Given the Island an Unequaled Record for Assassination. New York Tribune.

Corsica, much celebrated of late in type and pictorial illustration for its association with Napoleon, has a flaming record for assassination, one writer placing the number of murders there from 1359 to 1715 at 300,000. In thirty years, according to an authoritic estimate 200,000 authentic estimate, 30,000 were slain. A report to the Council General in 1852 stated that since 1821 the number so taken off was 5,000, showing a considerable moderation of resentment, or bad marksmanship during those years. The vendetta, or law of private blood retaliation, is as old as the island, and was no doubt in full force in the days of Aeneas, or Numa Pompilius. There are two sorts of vendetta, the diversely as the son aversing his father of rect, as the son avenging his father, of the brother his brother or sister, and the indirect, where the feud is kept up by distant relatives. It seems always to have possessed the sanction of public opinion, and the Corsican who failed in any obligation which it improved upon him to be seen as a second to be second to be seen as a second to be second to be seen as a second to be second to be seen as a second to be second to be second to be seen as a second to be second to be se demned and despised and very likely killed for not killing somebody else. In the middle ages any one who backed out was fined, and if he remained contumacious banished. Sometimes the quarrel extended to villages, which fortified and loopholed their habitations and kept up a long siege across the street, potting and bringing down any casual wayfarer who ventured

During the second empire repressive statutes were enacted, with the design of curtailing or uprooting the practice, and for a time the only person in the island who was legally entitled to carry a gun was Prince Bonaparte, who set a peaceful example by not availing himself of the privilege. The illustrious Paoli during the last century studied in a darkened room where the window shutters were lined with where the window shutters were lined with cork and bullet-proof. He was besieged in a convent in 1756 by his enemies, and was rescued by one of them, whose patriotism rose superior to his resentment. The priests carried guns and were accompanied by armed servitors, and one of them was shot dead while at mass by his enemy, who was hidden in the confessional. In the island were formerly peace-making magistrates, whose function it was to patch up a truce between belligerents assembled for reconciliation, but these occasions frequently resulted in deepening and intensifying the old feuds. The situation of affairs there is much ameliorated in recent years, but the practice of assessination is still beautiful and appearing the practice of assessination is still beautiful and assessination in the standard and assessination is still beautiful and assessination in the standard and assessination is still assessination. the practice of assassination is still kept up in some degree, and is not likely to be entirely extirpated while the islanders retain their vivacity of temper and the influence of an old custom remains. Issuing from such a fighting stock, the warlike qualities of Napoleon are in some degree explained, and it was, perhaps, only the caprice of fortune which prevented him from making a dignified and satisfactory score at the national pastime.

KEEPING YOUNG.

Chauncey M. Depew's Philosophy of Sunshine and Love.

Cortland Standard. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is not only a man of business, a wit, an orator and a politician, but a philosopher as well. In fact, it might almost be said that what Chauncey can't, or doesn't, do or say is hardly worth the doing or the saying. He illuminated the reception of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefore home in New York city last Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montesiore home in New York city last Wednesday evening with one of his characteristic addresses, in which he embodied some more than usually happy bits of philosophy. In eulogizing Sir Moses Montesiore, the founder of the home, Mr. Depew said that he had seen the meteoric rise and the fall of Napoleon, had watched the brilliant careers of the statesmen of Austria, France, Russia, Turkey and England. "But above them all," said he, "this noble man shone resplendent. Whose name is liable to endure the longest, his who wrote his name in blood or his whose same lay in his being the savior of his race? When Napoleon ended his career at St. Helena he said: 'Why should I be criticised? I have only kided a million men." Sir Moses Montesiore could have replied: 'I have saved a million men during my life time.'"

In closing, however, the brilliant doctor made his happiest hit. "It is the cheerful optimist," he said, "who does the most good; be happy and cheerful and those who associate wit.. you will be happy. I have not aged a year in the last for because I love the pretty girls just as the now as I did then." Here is the se keepmegrims and the blue devils i. pretty girls it's a surer evidence that he is growing old than gout or rheumatism." General Sherman acted on the philosophy which Chauncey so well expresses, and was a boy till he died. There is only one addi-tion which Dr. Depew ought to make to his recipe, and that is—ride a bicycle. But this, after all, may be only one way of keeping happy and cheerful.

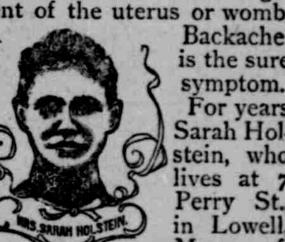
Nepotism in Office. Lafayette Call.

It seems that nepotism is running rife just about this time, and the spectacle is not an edifying one. There is nothing actually wrong or criminal about it, but such appointments are in very poor taste and not calculated to enhance the dignity or repute of those indulging in them; and the larger and more numerous the appoint-ments the greater the scandal. The whole thing seems to arise from the fact that a public office is too generally regarded as a private snap; and the radical cure is in so adjusting the compensation that it shall no longer be such.

When a Woman

Has Constant Backache she cannot walk or stand. her duties are heavy burdens,

and she is utterly miserable. The cause is some derangement of the uterus or womb.



is the sure symptom. For years Sarah Hol-6 stein, who lives at 7 Perry St., in Lowell, Mass., suf-

fered with falling of the womb. The best doctors failed to relieve her, and as a last resort she purchased six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Now she is a

well woman. The dreadful pain in her back stopped after taking the

second bottle. She wishes she had taken it sooner, and saved both money and years of suffering. This Vegetable Compound is the one unfailing remedy for female complaints.